

JEFFERSON COUNTY - DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITATS

BALD EAGLE - *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Status: Threatened in Kansas
Threatened Nationally

- (1) All lands and waters within a corridor along the main stem of the Kansas River. This corridor having outermost boundaries along a line 100 yards landward from the stream's ordinary high water mark on each bank, .
- (2) All lands and waters that lie within 5 air miles of public lands on Perry Reservoir.

FLATHEAD CHUB - *Platygobio gracilis* (Richardson, 1836)

Status: Threatened in Kansas

STURGEON CHUB - *Macrhybopsis gelida* (Girard, 1856)

Status: Threatened in Kansas
Federal Candidate

All reaches of the main stem of the Kansas River within Jefferson County are designated for the flathead and sturgeon chubs.

LEAST TERN - *Sterna antillarum* (Lesson, 1847)

Status: Endangered in Kansas
Endangered Nationally

PIPING PLOVER - *Charadrius melodus* (Ord, 1824)

Status: Threatened in Kansas
Threatened Nationally

All the waters within a corridor along the main stem of the Kansas River within Jefferson County are designated for the least tern and piping plover.

NORTHERN REDBELLY SNAKE - *Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata* (Storer, 1839)

Status: Threatened in Kansas

All suitable woodland habitat within Jefferson County. Redbelly Snakes seem to prefer deeply wooded regions near rivers and lakes, sandstone woods, wooded hillsides, hillsides near streams, steep slopes of forested hills, moist areas, moist woodlands, woodlands with dense leaf litter, lowlands, forest edge, open fields, the vicinity of old dilapidated farm buildings, and woodlands which remain damp throughout the year.

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SMOOTH EARTH SNAKE - *Virginia valeriae elegans* (Kennicott, 1859)

Status: Threatened in Kansas

All suitable woodland habitat within Jefferson County. This species prefers open sandstone woods, rocky hillsides in moist woodlands, deciduous forests, wooded urban areas, woodland edge situations, open brushy woodlands without a continuous leaf canopy, and abandoned fields. They are frequently found in thick piles of dead leaves, or beneath leaf litter, flat rocks, logs, and other surface debris, most often near forest-edge or on hillsides with sparse tree cover.